

## FRENCH WORKERS URGE WAR ON AMERICAN LEGION; MASS FUNERAL SUNDAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

### MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Bodies to Lie in State Until Sunday; Police Try  
to Bar Boston Parade

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—While the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti are being borne thru the streets of Boston, Sunday afternoon, hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the United States and in other countries will meet at memorial demonstrations to honor the murdered workers. A call for mass memorial demonstrations at 2 o'clock Sunday the world over has been issued.

Altho Boston police are threatening to break up any mass funeral demonstration plans are being made for a mass "march of sorrow" Sunday afternoon.

The bodies will lie in state in the chapel of undertaker Joseph Lagone in the north end from Saturday morning until 2 p. m.

Monday, when the caskets will be taken to the North End Park to lead the procession across the city to the Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

The line of march will be from North End Park, to Hanover street, along Tremont street, up School street, and down Bacon Hill to the Back Bay, to the Forest Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Sacco in Demonstration. The caskets will be borne by sympathizers, with Miss Luigia Vanzetti and Mrs. Rose Sacco, sister and widow of the murdered workers, and other mourners following in automobiles.

The personal belongings of Sacco and Vanzetti were brought from the state prison today by Attorney Musmanno. They were wrapped in two small bundles.

Musmanno opened the packages at defense headquarters and took out two volumes of "The Rise of Civilization in America," which Vanzetti had left him.

To Hold Bodies in State. Hundreds of workers early this afternoon passed thru the undertaking rooms of Joseph Langene in the West End, where the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti have been held while unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a hall where they could lie in state.

Police activities prevented the defense committee from securing a hall. The committee tried labor halls but none could be secured, one woman owner having a carpenter erect a bar.

Meanwhile, attempts to hold a "death march" across the city was meeting with opposition from the police.

A senatorial investigation of the department of justice and the setting up of a commission to inquire into the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory committee will be the object of a national Sacco-Vanzetti committee to be organized at a national conference in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

Powers Hapgood, young militant miner and former Harvard track athlete, who was committed to the psychopathic hospital to keep from participating in the protest against the murder was released and today was planning court action.

### WE PROTEST THEIR DEATH

By Fred Ellis



### MILLIONS MARCH IN USSR PROTEST AGAINST MURDER

Call Labor to Struggle  
As Sacco, Vanzetti Die

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 24.—News of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has provoked the deepest indignation of the toilers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Popular meetings which were later turned into impressive demonstrations, took place in Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk and many other towns. In many cases news of the execution brought tears to the eyes of those present.

In the Moscow squares the broad-casters, after having transmitted the news of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, played a funeral march. Telegrams of condolence for the tragic death at the hands of civilized barbarians were sent to the families of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Guilty of Revolution. Numerous resolutions from the Moscow proletariat express its indignation at so abominable a trial in a "civilized country." "Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty only of being revolutionists," says the resolution, and declare that the execution of the two workers will unite still closer the revolutionary ranks of the international proletariat in its fight against capitalism.

The resolutions also appeal to the toilers to enter in thousands into the ranks of the International Red Relief Society in order to struggle for a better future for all humanity, under the leadership of the Comintern and its Communist Parties.

Never Forget Aug. 23. The Kiev proletarians declare that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a threatening forerunner of the impending relentless struggle against capitalism.

(Continued on Page Two)

### COMMUNIST DEPUTIES PROTEST MEET AFTER MURDER OF FRAMED WORKERS

Mayor of Lille Refuses to Join in Any Move to  
Welcome American Fascists

Demonstrations Go On in Many French Cities  
Despite Numerous Arrests

### WORKERS OF PARIS PLAN TO SPOIL FESTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN FRANCE SEPT. 19

PARIS, Aug. 24.—P. Vaillant-Couturier, who is acting editor of L'Humanite, the French Communist daily, while Marcel Cachin is in La Sante prison serving a term because of his anti-militarist activities, wrote today that:

"We can be sure, at least, that on the occasion of the American Legion holiday on September 19, Paris will not dance on the corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti."

This carries the very evident threat of the Parisian working class that labor will not allow any planned festivities to take place on September 19th in Paris.

### Shows Legion Supported Executioners.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The American Legion favored the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, declares L'Humanite today, citing as proof the Tampa Tribune of August 10.

L'Humanite publishes an extract from the Tribune in which the Kirby Stewart Post is reported as having voted a resolution expressing confidence in Governor Fuller and other Massachusetts officials, "for their fine conduct in the Sacco-Vanzetti affair in the face of opposition by foreign elements."

"What further proof is needed of the Legion's attitude?" asks L'Humanite.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The opposition of French workers to the American Legion convention, scheduled to open here on September 19th has been whipped into a storm of protest by the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Following a huge demonstration near the American embassy, in which more than 100,000 workers participated, labor leaders have announced their intention of preventing the opening of the convention or of the legion parade.

Deputies Cachin, Martyn and Doriot, Communist leaders and members of the Chamber of Deputies now in jail for opposing French imperialism in Morocco, have informed the president of the Chamber of their opposition to the congress.

### OPPOSITION THROU' FRANCE.

Popular sentiment created by the execution of the innocent workmen, Sacco and Vanzetti, is so profound that the organization of such rejoicings during a period of mourning would with reason be considered a challenge.

The mayor of Lille has already informed the minister of interior of that city that he will not participate in any friendly demonstration for the Legion on September 19th, while the socialist party at Lyons has voted a resolution asking the socialist members of the council who are in a majority to refuse to vote appropriations for a reception.

Lille is a large industrial city in northern France and was in the war area. The refusal of the mayor to participate in any welcome to the Legion is regarded as significant of the united front protest against the convention of the American fascists.

Police Injure Many Demonstrators. Alexander Peis, a leader of the Independent War Veterans Association, has announced his decision not to participate in any demonstration for the American fascists because of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In addition to the Paris demonstration there was also a huge protest parade at Rouen, in which many of the demonstrators were injured. Six were arrested.

### Police in Battle With Argentinian Workers Infuriated by Murders

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—Police were powerless to control the outbreak of fury which possessed the Argentine workers when the news was flashed here that Sacco and Vanzetti had been murdered after midnight.

Crowds of eager workers had thronged the bulletin boards all night in order to be on hand when the first news was issued. The masses had hoped for an eleven hour stay and a sombre silence greeted the death notice and before the workers in thousands began to stream thru the streets of the capital.

When the police attempted to disrupt the demonstrations stones and missiles were thrown and many windows demolished.

NANT-Y-GLO, Pa., Aug. 24 (FP).—Three gunmen employed at one of the Peale mines are held on \$2,000 bail after a battle with Nant-y-Glo police. One of the gunmen was being rounded up by the local officials for throwing a tear bomb at the house of a striker. With shotguns and revolvers he and two associates defied arrest, saying:

"You are not going to take anybody out of here." The state constabulary came to the aid of police and now the gunmen are charged with attempt to kill.

Nant-y-Glo has several bourgeois elected by the union miners on a labor party ticket.

## Assail New York Mayor

### Maurer States Workers Everywhere Know Sacco And Vanzetti Innocent

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—James Maurer, president of the American Workers Delegation now in Moscow declared that the press delegation as well as millions of workers were absolutely certain of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Delegation is now in the Soviet Union to make a detailed study of economic conditions and potentialities.

### NEGRO CONGRESS WANTS U. S. NAVY TO LEAVE HAITI

Resolutions demanding the withdrawal of American marines from Haiti, the curbing of the all-powerful rule of the Firestone rubber interests in Liberia and urging American Negroes to join their trade unions were introduced by Negro delegates from thirteen countries at yesterday's session of the Pan-African Congress at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, West 139th St. and Eighth Ave.

Demand for the freedom of China, Egypt and other colonial countries suffering from imperialist domination.

(Continued on Page Two)

### GERMAN WORKERS GATHER TO JEER AT JAMES WALKER

His Entertainers Black  
Reactionaries

BERLIN, August 24.—Because the friends of Mayor Walker of New York are the blackest reactionaries, labor killers, and jingo nationalists in the whole of Germany, his reception here is developing some complications entirely apart from the decision of class conscious labor to demonstrate against him as a representative of the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Aren't Republicans.

The big hotels of Berlin are willing to fly the American flag in honor of Mayor Walker's visit to Berlin, but they are not willing to fly the German republican flag.

This was definitely decided upon today at a special meeting of the managers of the principal hotels. And as a result of the decision it is virtually certain that Lord Mayor Boasse of Berlin will decline to attend the dinner being given in Mayor Walker's honor tomorrow by the American Club, at the Kaiserhof Hotel. The lord mayor has refused to patronize any hotel which does not fly the flag of the German republic.

(Continued on Page Two)

### 1,800 Workers Fired for Joining the Protest Strike in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 24.—One thousand workmen employed upon railway construction and 800 power house employees were dismissed today for quitting work to participate in a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

### MUTINIES SWEEP RANKS OF WUHAN TROOPS IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—Organized detachments of Red Spears, the insurrectionary peasant organizations, are active along most of the whole line of the Peking-Hankow railway in that territory under domination of Feng Yu-Hsiang. Many attacks have been made on the troops of Feng and in some instances, after short fighting, the troops of the traitor general have deserted to the peasant ranks.

Railway connection is interrupted and reports of severe fighting stream into this city.

CANTON, Aug. 24.—Police have started mass searches and arrests among the rickshaws and coolies, having

(Continued on Page Three)

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## Moscow Press Declares U. S. Bourgeoisie Acted From Fear of Reckoning

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Under the headlines, "Last night American executioners murdered Sacco and Vanzetti," papers here are flaying the class justice of Massachusetts which planned and committed the crime against the two workers.

"The unprecedented challenge by the American bourgeoisie to the workers," says the Moscow press, "proves that the execution means class murder carried out in cold blood. Such a cynical affair could only have been done by exploiters blinded by fear of the inevitable day of reckoning."

## Negro Congress to Ask U. S. Leave Haiti

(Continued from Page One)

tion as well, thanks to the Soviet Union were also embodied in the resolution.

Using his power as chairman, W. E. B. DuBois prevented yesterday's session from acting on resolutions proposing to place the congress on a broader basis.

Moore Refused Floor. When Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress rose on a point of order, DuBois refused to recognize him and continued to read an unimportant announcement to the delegates.

While the congress has been in session for the last four days only one hour in yesterday's session was devoted to business. The rest of the time is devoted to lectures, most of them delivered by college professors.

Moore had made a motion that all resolutions be reported back at the end of the conference so the delegates could decide whether it expressed their views or not. DuBois opposed it most strongly. Moore then rose on his point of order but was not recognized.

At Tuesday's session a committee consisting of A. W. Hinton, D. Bellgrade, W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs. Carney and Bishop Ransom were appointed as a resolution committee. Yesterday they were elected as a tentative international executive committee to call the next congress and co-opt other members.

To Add Two Members. When the motion was passed William Pickens moved that F. E. Corbie and Otto Huiswoud be added to the committee, making it more representative. DuBois ruled that they should meet with those elected who would decide their status.

Delegates Moore then rose and made a speech for a broader representation in the international executive council. All Negroes including laborers and peasants to be considered. This was also referred to the committee.

DuBois then read the resolution that he had drawn up. Its central theses was: Africa for the Africans. Withdraw Troops.

It demands the withdrawal of United States forces from Haiti. Also that an election be held there in 1928. It also condemns imperialism in Africa and calls for a change.

Referring to Liberia it opposes the amount of power enjoyed by the Firestone rubber interests. It urges the American Negroes to use their political power and join trade unions. Also to organize as consumers.

The resolution devotes a section for demanding freedom for China, Egypt and other countries under imperialist bondage. The Soviet Union is given a vote of thanks for the help it has given the Negro workers of that country.

After DuBois finished reading the resolution, Delegate Corbie spoke against referring the resolution and all amendments to the committee.

Wanted Anti-Imperialist Report. Pickens moved that Moore be added to the committee to give a special report on the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Conference. Also that the congress endorse its work, especially that part referring to the oppressed Negroes.

Rev. Walker of Cleveland moved that the congress go on record for clemency for Marcus Garvey now a prisoner in a federal prison.

Delegate Thompson of New York roused his listeners to enthusiasm when he told how the Negroes are used as cannon fodder in time of war and as beasts of burden in peace time.

Moore then made his motion for referring the principal resolution and all amendments back to the congress for final action. DuBois ignored him and introduced Prof. H. H. Phillips to lecture on the Political Partition of Africa. DuBois said that the congress should not devote its time on business but trust to the committee to speak for it.

The lecture by Phillips, was followed by talks on the same subject by Prof. Rayford W. Logan and Dr. Y. Hikada. This was the closing session of the congress.

Canada Will Try Two. MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 24.—Doris Palmer, alias Doris McDonald, and her husband George McDonald, held in Denver, Colo., and Fred Palmer, held in Butte, Mont., will be brought here to be tried for the murder of Adela Bouchard, taxi driver, under extradition proceedings being arranged today by the Canadian authorities. Bouchard was killed on a lonely road near Huntington, Quebec, early in July.

## THOUSANDS HURT AS PARIS POLICE TRAMPLE CROWDS

### Swords and Clubs Meet March on U. S. Embassy

PARIS, Aug. 24.—250 workers were arrested and more than 2,000 injured as the result of the merciless attacks of the French police on the demonstrations of the Paris workers in their protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Americans Terrified At Workers. The police began their assault when the crowd of more than 50,000 workers who had intended to march to the United States embassy started a demonstration in front of the Cafe Tortoni, a popular resort of Americans who are spending their money in Paris. Scores of fashionably dressed American women and well-groomed American men sought refuge by running into the buildings as the threatening faces of the French workers began to form in platoons before the cafe.

Police Charge Rear. Suddenly the police charged into the street, bearing down upon the workers in the rear. Swords and the butts of revolvers were beaten over the heads of the demonstrators and tables were overturned and windows smashed as the crowds surged across the terrace. Several shots were fired but no one was wounded.

After the police outrage at the Cafe Tortoni the workers reformed and began to gather from all parts of Paris. The police who had orders from Chiappe, the prefect, that they were to stop at nothing in preventing protests for Sacco and Vanzetti, met resistance at every cross-street as it was thousands strove to form their columns and approach the American embassy.

Trees Torn Up in Police Battle. The worst clashes occurred at the Porte St. Martin, where the police trampled a demonstration as it was forming, and on the Boulevard Strassbourg and the Boulevard Sebastopol and the Arcade Trompette. Here the police made their most desperate attacks, riding into the masses who were filling the boulevards in thousands and beating them with clubs and their swords. Many windows were demolished and automobiles wrecked in the battle. Even young trees along the streets were broken by the force of the charging police and the resistance of the demonstrators. Hundreds of workers were injured here and 45 police were sent to the hospital.

U. S. Embassy Guarded For 6 Blocks. All approaches to the American embassy, the objective of the demonstration, were massed deep with police for six blocks on all sides. 2,500 police and the entire mounted Garde Republicaine surrounded the building. And all pedestrians and automobiles stopped, searched and turned away.

Guards were also placed along the routes which Americans in Paris are in the habit of traveling, along the winding, uphill roads to Montmartre, where thieves, prostitutes and wealthy American men and women mix in the night-life of Paris. Police were stationed at all American resorts.

Papers in the French capital continue to lament the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Humanite is taking measures to make sure that the members of the American Legion which they visit Paris may know that the murder of the two workers in Massachusetts was a crime against French as well as against the American working class. Sacco and Vanzetti are everywhere spoken of as martyrs in the Paris newspapers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Stephen Zinich, who was to be deported today by order of the immigration authorities has obtained a stay thru the efforts of Isaac Ferguson, attorney for the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case.

The defense attorney has applied for a writ of habeas corpus and Zinich has now been released on bond supplied by the I. L. D.

A hearing on appeal against the deportation will take place Sept. 13. Zinich, who is the editor of Radnik, the Yugoslav organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, is being charged by the authorities with illegal entry into the country.

Is a Class Case. It is clear, however, that the action taken against him is an official reply to his activities among the Yugoslav workers in America for an American labor government, and is intended as a blow at the work he and his colleagues have conducted in opposition to the propaganda of the reactionary Monarchist Yugoslav rulers.

Every effort will be made to prevent deportation of Zinich to Yugoslavia where repression and persecution of radical workers is still at feverish pitch. The defense attorneys will maintain Zinich's right to remain in the United States.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

## WM. GROPPER TO TAKE DEATH MASK OF TWO MARTYRED WORKERS



William Gropper, well known cartoonist and sculptor, many of whose cartoons have appeared in The DAILY WORKER, went to Charlestown prison, Boston, to take death mask of Sacco and Vanzetti. With him is pictured Mrs. Glendower Evans, of the defense.

## DISTRICT TWO CONVENTION CALLS ALL TO BUILD UP DAILY WORKER

### New York District Has Special Duty, Says Convention in Resolution

The establishment of The DAILY WORKER in New York City places before the Party in District Two far-reaching opportunities and important responsibilities. Although the DAILY WORKER is our national organ, the New York district is in a position to utilize its powerful influence more effectively than any other district in the Party. At the same time our district must assume the major part of the responsibility for the financial support and the general building up of the paper.

Worker Must Reach Broad Masses. The DAILY WORKER in this city becomes the chief organ and spokesman for the left wing of the labor movement, which finds its center and chief battle front in New York City. It serves to orientate this struggle out of the narrow limits of the needle trades to the broad masses of American workers in all fields of industry. More than this, in view of the absence of any other labor daily in the English language, the DAILY WORKER must shoulder the responsibility of serving as the single English expression of the struggle of the workers of New York against their employers. In particular it offers an effective means of reaching the decisive English speaking elements in the largest and most important city in the United States, which is today the center of world imperialism. The DAILY WORKER is in a position to establish itself furthermore as the chief political expression of the workers of this district. It is the most powerful Party builder and Party weapon.

The attack of the reactionaries and the tremendous financial burden of the paper places before district two the chief responsibility for solving the difficult problem of financial support. This District Convention therefore calls upon the Party membership in district two to take concrete steps toward the support of the DAILY WORKER in these forms:

1. In the future every Party unit meeting should have on its order of business the DAILY WORKER including both the question of raising funds and the building the circulation of the paper. The Sustaining Fund and the Guard the DAILY WORKER Fund should be an integral part of every meeting.

2. To increase the effectiveness of the organization behind the paper, DAILY WORKER Badges Clubs and readers conferences should be established to develop ways and means of raising money for the support of the paper and to build up its circulation. Large sections of non-party elements should be drawn into this work.

3. Definite steps should be taken to make the DAILY WORKER a more intimate expression of the Party by the utilization of its columns for reports of Party activities and by building up a network of active workers correspondents so that the paper should intimately reflect the party life and work.

## Millions March In USSR To Protest Murder

(Continued from Page One)

the working class by the bourgeoisie which has committed this unheard of brutality. "The night of August 23rd will remain forever in our memory."

The executive committee of the International Red Relief Society and the executive bureau of the International Red Labor Unions have published appeals to the world proletariat.

Reformists Also Murderers. The appeal of the International of Red Labor Unions points out that the leaders of reformism under pressure from the masses did not act with sufficient energy to defend Sacco and Vanzetti, and thus actually impeded and kept back the might of the elementary movement directed against the bloodthirsty American bourgeoisie.

The executive committee of the Red International of Labor Unions appeals to the workers to protest against the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti by preparing a determined struggle against the damned bourgeois order.

For Real Struggle. The Academy of Sciences, at an extraordinary meeting, declared its protest and expressed its indignation against the execution and joins its voice to those who are for struggle against all who are attempting to substitute for real freedom only phrases about freedom.

Lesson For Workers. The crime committed in America is an act of cruel class vengeance on the part of the bourgeoisie. Proletarians of all countries and the proletariat of America above all, have received a most memorable lesson. This lesson shouts to all the world: "Proletarians, organize yourselves! Struggle for victory!"

Judge Infected; Case Held Up. Federal Judge Jacob Trieber, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital here today because of a spread of the infection in his hand from which he has been suffering for several weeks.

Because of the jurist's condition the government's case against the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of America was indefinitely postponed today.

## Zaghoul Pasha Dies At Last; Killed By Imperialist Cruelty

CAIRO, Egypt, August 24.—Zaghoul Pasha, for forty-five years an opponent of British rule in Egypt, has finally died as a result of hardships incurred during his several exiles to distant and inhospitable lands. English militarists and imperialists breathe easier, for Zaghoul, whatever his faults, for he occasionally wavered towards the Free State idea, was a symbol of the young nationalist, independence movement in this country.

His party has held since 1923 a majority of the seats in the Egyptian chamber of deputies. He should have been Premier, but England forbade, except for a short time in 1924.

For 45 Years. Zaghoul began his struggle with the conquerors of his country in 1881, when, at the age of 21, he took part in an armed insurrection. After that he entered political life, held several cabinet posts, fought with the British-dominated Khedive, and was dismissed.

At the Versailles peace conference, he walked into the den of imperialists and pleaded for independence for Egypt. He didn't get it, instead England exiled him to Malta, along with his whole mission.

Rebellion Close. Rebellion simmered in Egypt, with occasional riots and assassinations, and finally the British government in 1921, hoping Zaghoul was subdued by this time, released him. He immediately assumed leadership of the fight for independence, and was as immediately exiled to the unhealthy Seychelles Islands. Here he nearly died, but was released when renewed rebellion in Egypt forced the granting of a fake constitution in 1923.

Defied Imperialists. At the first general election, following this constitution, Zaghoul became prime minister with a strong

## Strengthen the Unions for New Struggles with the Sacco-Vanzetti Slayers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE ruthless murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, in the after-midnight hour of last Tuesday morning, was but the beginning of a new offensive against labor by the ruling class assassins in anticipation of the dark days of industrial depression ahead.

There is no dispute that there are many storm signals indicating that the much-advertised republican "prosperity" of the Coolidge regime is on the wane. As unemployment develops, as jobless workers grow hungry and homeless, unrest increases, discontent mounts and the owning class faces new difficulties.

The exploiting class, that ordered the lightning bolt of death shot thru the warm, living bodies of our comrades, believes in "preparedness." No worker has forgotten the elaborate program of "preparedness" that was carried out in 1916, on the eve of the American entry into the world war. Workers were conscripted to march thru the streets of the nation's great cities. They were taught to believe in "the war to make the world safe for democracy." If they did not walk the chalk line of cringing servitude and insane jingoism, they were faced with the hangman's noose dangling over the heads of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, framed up incidentally to the holding of the "preparedness day" in San Francisco, California.

Preparing for the sending of millions of workers into the European death trenches of the world slaughter in 1916, the ruling class planned to hang Mooney and Billings "by the neck until death," as a warning to thinking workers not to seize this occasion as an excellent one to strengthen their unions and insane jingoism, they were faced with the hangman's noose dangling over the heads of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, framed up incidentally to the holding of the "preparedness day" in San Francisco, California.

Similarly today, the profit takers are faced with a new crisis, an industrial depression, during which it will again attempt to force the working class to keep its place, millions to starve, millions to walk the streets looking for jobs, millions of homeless to sleep in the open places, many to die of hunger, many to become early victims of ravaging diseases that spread death wholesale, in times like these, thru the poorer working class districts.

The great capitalists do not attempt to meet the crisis with unemployment insurance or other social legislation provided by their government. There is no thought of the interests of those who labor. Instead of protection against the evil of recurring periods of idleness, which is inherent in the capitalist social order, the workers are faced with the brutal spectacle of two of their bravest down to death in the electric chair. This is the "WARNING" that the workers, in the days ahead, must submit to hunger, homelessness and death, IN SILENCE, or meet the fate provided by the murderous capitalist law that took the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The oppressors have already admitted that their "prosperity" is on the wane. It was Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, who said on Monday, August 15, midway between the last reprieve granted and the final day of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, that: "Our prosperity seems to be getting tired. It is showing signs of fatigue. It may recover its earlier vigor later on, but just at present IT IS UNSTABLY SLOWING DOWN."

The warning issued by Ayres is directed to the big bankers and the great industrialists to prepare for the stormy days ahead. The New England bankers and the textile mill and shoe barons of Massachusetts

United States as "barbarous and dollar mad."

A few of the papers suggested a boycott of American goods, especially moving picture films and automobiles. Theodor Wolff, writing in the Tageblatt, denounced Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti; Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice William H. Taft, of the United States supreme court, as "cowardly, cruel and pitiless; subservient to the 'money bag,' and combining the barbarism of the middle ages with modern inventions and additions." Editor Wolff said he found it necessary to warn against a "moral boycott of the whole American people."

Fire In New York Hospital. Several hundred patients at New York Hospital, slept peacefully early this morning while employees successfully fought a fire in the basement laundry. Although smoke had made its way to the various floors through shafts few of the patients awoke, and they were reassured by the nurses, who remained on duty as though nothing unusual was happening.

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## Class Vengeance Uses Personal Ambitions.

Governor Fuller, the Massachusetts butcher, knew as did millions of workers that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were tortured to the point of death many times during the seven years that preceded the final, culminating the shattering of their bodies with high-voltage electricity.

The ruling class of which Fuller is a member used him as one of its instruments for wreaking vengeance upon these two martyrs who had tried to the best of the abilities to arouse the workers to a struggle against the awful blight of slavery that demands its yearly toll of lives of men, women and children. These two men were martyred as a warning to other workers not to dare to challenge the greed and avarice of the plundering plutocracy of decadent Boston Back Bay aristocracy. That was the local aspect of the case. Nationally, the United States government, thru the medium of its notorious department of justice, aided in the frame-up in order that the industrialists might strike terror into the hearts of the foreign-born workers who comprise the majority of slaves in heavy industry in America.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a class challenge to the working class of the United States. Their bodies were contemptuously and defiantly hurled at the feet of the workers. But this bestial act will inevitably evoke retaliation. The monsters who committed this crime may think the "incident" will be closed after a few indignant and impotent protests. But the steadily rising mass fury of the workers will convince them that this challenge has been accepted and that from henceforth every ounce of energy will be devoted toward creating organizational machinery that will make a repetition of this crime impossible in the not distant future.

The ruling capitalist class, as a class, is responsible for this crime—let us never forget that fact. In class war certain individuals are used to carry out certain policies. The individual who was most conspicuous during the last months against the fight for the liberation of these workers was Alvan T. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts. One does not sink to such depths as Fuller has sunk without promises of some sort of reward. And Fuller expects his reward at the next national convention of the republican party. At the last moment, after the main performance of selecting a candidate for president is over the backers of Fuller hope to run him in, as vice-presidential candidate. That is how his predecessor, the strike-breaking governor, Cal Coolidge, slipped in at the 1920 convention.

Already the reptile press of the nation is trying to create the myth that this low murderer, this cowardly assassin of innocent workers, is another powerful, silent, determined yankee, who does his duty as he sees it regardless of consequences. With the most servile abasement the journalistic prostitutes who know Fuller to be nothing other than an immensely wealthy exploiter of non-union labor suffering from delusions of grandeur describe him quite differently. Some of them even go so far as to sympathize with him because of the "difficult task" imposed upon him. It does not take a high degree of intelligence to explode that myth. Any poltroon, surrounded by the armed power of the state, can sit in safety and order the murder of two tortured workers.

It is essential that the role of Fuller be definitely established, because he is to be made the personification of a period of frightfulness on the part of the ruling class of this country against the workers, beginning with an attack upon the foreign-born workers and extending to the working class as a whole. Class vengeance in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti used the personal ambitions of Fuller as its medium of murder. That he was promised political favors is clearly revealed by the comment of the New York Times, which denies any such intent on Fuller's part. Says the Times:

"The indignation, to which a certain publicity has been given, that Governor Fuller was actuated by political ambition is too mean and crawling for notice."

Not all the cheap sneers at those who properly brand the conduct of Fuller as that of a murderer trying to win the applause of his class in order to achieve further distinction in his chosen political role will change the damning facts in this case. The working class will place the responsibility where it belongs, at the door of the capitalist class and at the same time remember the tools they used to achieve their murderous purpose.

Only the most determined and relentless activity to create weapons of struggle for the working class—a labor party, powerful industrial unions, the building of the mass defense organizations—will assure the workers against a repetition of such foul murders of workers.

## Letters From Our Readers

Editor, WORKER:—

All radical, labor and political meetings of any description were prohibited yesterday. The cops even went as far as to stop the business meeting of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Inc., located at 107 Marchessault St. (Opposite the Plaza.)

Machine guns were placed in a hotel room overlooking the Plaza, and from 350 to 750 patrolmen, plainclothesmen and detectives—to say nothing about an army of "stoops"—prevented the holding of a meeting. Everybody was told to "move on" or go to jail. Well, they made jailbirds out of 5 more Communists—the most feared brand of radicalism in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Protest Against Discrimination.

Editor, WORKER:—

Considerable indignation was aroused in one of the working class residential districts recently by the discriminatory attitudes of public officials in providing free public band concerts.

—A Citizen of the Slums.

# "Faith in American Institutions" and What Can Be Done About It

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE frame-up now takes its place with the injunction against the labor unions as a legal weapon in the arsenal of American capitalism.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the capitalist rulers of the United States while millions, convinced of their innocence, unable to believe the awfulness of the crime they witnessed, looked on with staring eyes.

The mute but undeniable evidence of the crime is now the charred bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti—two loyal and militant members of the working class murdered by their class enemies, the executioners in the pay of the bosses of Massachusetts.

TO the workers of America the corpses of our murdered comrades say:

"Our deaths at the hands of class enemies, yours and ours, accomplished by the frame-up, proves that every honest and militant spokesman of the working class in the United States, every active organizer, every agitator and teacher, every wife and speaker, who urge the solidarity of labor, powerful union organization and effective struggle for wages and working conditions and a workers and farmers government, faces our fate."

"Hatred and fear of the mass strength of organized workers, backed by the power of American capitalism and its government, sent us to the electric chair."

"A fearful procession of the best fighters in the ranks of the American working class will follow us to the grave soon unless American labor reads aright the warning we give—and acts."

"American capitalism fears but it does not respect the American labor movement. Only power will force respect."

"Begin at once to organize the unorganized millions, lay the foundations for a labor party to fight for the masses in the strongholds of capitalism, shatter the impalpable belief in the impartiality of the American capitalist justice, set the feet of American labor upon the straight path of the class struggle."

"Do this and our seven years of torture ending in our murder will not have been in vain."

THE defiance of the American labor movement, the contemptuous gesture with which the capitalist flunkies have hurled the dead bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti into the face of the American working class, brings into sharp relief against the towering background of capitalist institutions the weakness of the American labor movement.

The labor movement is weak numerically, it is weak in consciousness, it is weak in structure.

ABOVE all, the shamefully proven before the whole world, the reaction and cowardice of its official leadership stands out as the chief reason for its failure to prevent the legalized frame-up and murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Forced by mass pressure to make some sort of gesture, President Green, in the name of the executive council of the American Federation, asked Governor Fuller for clemency but in the same message said:

"These working men and women for whom I speak are loyal to our government and have faith in American institutions."

"While the personalities of Sacco and Vanzetti may mean little, faith in the integrity of our courts and the instrumentalities of government is of transcendent importance. The success of government depends upon the confidence which its mental institutions..."

NOR more craven utterance has ever been made by a labor union official.

At the exact moment when "our courts and the instrumentalities of government" were murdering two innocent workmen, President Green, the head of the organized labor movement, announces that labor is "loyal to our government" and has "faith in American institutions."

His only appeal is that Governor Fuller act to strengthen and not to weaken these instruments of oppression and murder. He asks only the Massachusetts executioners stay their hands so that his task of betraying the labor movement will not be made harder.

Green speaks as one murderer arguing with another as to method.

THE burned bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti show that the leadership typified by Green must go if the trade union movement is not itself to become the executioner of the working class.

The same machine of capitalist class justice which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti is smashing Green's own union—the United Mine Workers of America—by means of the injunction, deputized gunmen and military police.

IN coal-fields the strike is entering an acute phase—picketing is prohibited, union miners are being jailed, sheriffs and militia turn the mines into fortresses, the various government agencies are organized for the coal barons and against the miners.

As the struggle continues the frame-up will make its appearance in the coal-fields.

There will be not one but dozens of

cases differing from that of Sacco and Vanzetti only in detail.

ENCOURAGED by the refusal of A. F. of L. officialdom to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, exultant over their failure to make one single effort to crystallize the tremendous mass protest into a nationally organized movement, the coal barons and their government will not fail to intensify the drive on the miners' union.

Composed largely of foreign-born workers—there are thousands of miners who are Italians as were Sacco and Vanzetti—every active member of the United Mine Workers of America is in danger from the frame-up.

Green's "faith in American institutions" serves only to increase their danger just as it aided the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

WE ask President Green if his "faith in American institutions" includes faith in that other typical American institution—the injunction, the twin brother of the frame-up.

In southern Ohio the United Mine Workers of America, officers and members, has been enjoined from carrying on the strike. In West Virginia the union has been enjoined from organizing. Police and troops enforce these injunctions which, if not broken, mean death to the union.

TO express "faith in American institutions" in the face of such developments is to surrender unconditionally to American capitalism, and to follow that surrender by enlisting in its anti-labor forces.

If the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti does not teach us that such leadership must be defeated and driven from the labor movement we are incapable of learning anything.

How is this to be done?

FIRST, by such a thorough and convincing exposure of its treacherous acts that its influence and authority will be destroyed among the working class—organized and unorganized.

SECOND, by making a clear distinction between the labor movement and its official leaders so that the labor movement, as the instrument of the working class, will not suffer by their acts but will attract the unorganized masses and be able to draw the loyalty of those organized workers who want a fighting and effective labor movement.

THIRD, by the initiation of organization campaigns in the basic industries which will bring into the unions, in spite of official opposition, great bodies of workers who are not corrupted by the worker-employer cooperation propaganda of the official leadership.

THE refusal of the Greens, Wollas, Lewises, etc., to recommend a strike for Sacco and Vanzetti, their public declarations of faith in the just institutions utilized to murder the innocent workmen, their inability or unwillingness to see in the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti a challenge to the whole labor movement, their failure to inform the labor movement that this murder is part of the coming offensive against the labor movement and the whole working class, brands them as too reactionary, too smugly loyal to the

class enemies of labor, too fearful of the power of a conscious and well-organized working class, too completely a part of the machinery of American imperialism, for their leadership to be anything but a grave danger to the labor movement and an aid to the enemies of labor.

TWO workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, murdered while the official leadership of the labor movement held the workers in check and allowed the executioners to complete their seven-year task, constitute an indictment of American official labor leadership against which it has no defense.

LET these leaders continue to declare their "faith in American institutions!"

To hundreds of thousands of American workers, reading of the unflinching courage of Sacco and Vanzetti as they went to their deaths as a result of the relentless operation of these institutions by the class for which they are built, there will come inevitably the determination to see that those who express "faith in American institutions" as workers are murdered openly by them, shall no longer speak in the name of labor.

THE resentment and disgust which an army of American workers feel for a labor officialdom which dares not strike a blow for Sacco and Vanzetti for fear of offending their capitalist murderers can be organized into something much more concrete—it can be made an organized force whose first task will be to clean out of the labor movement the traitors and rascals which keep it so impotent that, unable to prevent what the whole world knows is the murder of two workmen by their class enemies, it is forced to stand and watch the execution while labor officialdom strokes the hand of the executioner.

THE capitalist class of Massachusetts, backed by its kindred throughout the United States, has murdered Sacco and Vanzetti, but at the same time it has presented the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement with a weapon which can and will be used to smash the agents of capitalism at the head of the labor movement.

FOR the safety of the labor movement, for the sake of those workers whose activity in behalf of their class has brought down on them the wrath of the rulers, in order that capitalist robbery bulwarked by murder may not drown the labor movement in its own blood, in order that the electric chair may not become the symbol of industrial feudalism, the tools of American imperialism in high places in the labor movement must be driven out and unions built which will not cover before the death the arts of the capitalist spokesmen.

A LABOR movement embracing the millions of workers now unorganized, a labor movement with its own political party, a labor movement freed from the treacheries of imperialist agents, a labor movement which knows "American institutions" to be the instruments of its class enemy, a labor movement with the will to power—this is the way to avenge Sacco and Vanzetti and prove to the world that they did not suffer seven years or torture and die in vain.

## Needle Trade Defense

Don't Forget To Lock Your Doors.

When you leave your home to come to the mass carnival at Starlight Park next Sunday you must be sure to lock your doors tight. One can't tell if the Sigman clique is planning to come and take away your furniture.

From various sources we have learned that Sigman is badly in need of furniture and is preparing to make pograms to get same. However don't stay home to watch. On Sunday his gang won't work. So don't worry and come to the mass carnival at the Starlight Park, East 177th St. subway station.

The many entertaining features of the park will be in full swing from 10 a. m. and will last to the next morning. The opera Carmen will be produced in the evening at 8 o'clock in the great open air arena. The cast consists of famous opera stars, and they will be accompanied by a full symphony orchestra. Admission to the opera is \$1. Reserved seats are \$2 and \$1.50. A special feature of the Jamboree will be the open air and indoor dancing. Two well known jazz bands will supply the music.

Patronize the Concessions of the Defense Committee.

The many concessions taken over by the Defense Committee will bear a placard of the committee. Everybody is urged to patronize these concessions.

Donation From C. A. Whitney.

Another check for \$10 was received from C. A. Whitney who was persecuted by the capitalist courts for many years for daring to be a member of the Communist Party during the Palmer Raids of 1919.

Revolution on "Albany."

Last Sunday, a crowd of campers from Nitgediget and Kinderland were returning to the city on the "Albany" of the Hudson Day Line. With the aid of Yosef Cohen; Joe Torg; David Abrams; a group of

members of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, and the Workers Theatre Alliance the sum of \$16 was collected for the defense of the comrades of the International and other revolutionary songs.

\$200 From Lithuanian Section.

During the last 3 days the Lithuanian Section Workers Party District No. 2 sent in 2 checks for \$100 each, with a promise to send more. New Sections of the labor movement are commencing to wake up at last.

At a picnic of the Freiheit Singing Society of Hartford, New Haven and Springfield a collection of \$25 was made for the defense.

Cannot Sell Coupons So He Sends \$5.

Max Marmor of Perth Amboy, N. J., sent a check for \$5; in his letter he writes that he received a defense booklet, but as he was out of town he was unable to sell the coupons, so he feels it his duty to do something for the defense and sends his own \$5.

\$100 From Camp Nitgediget.

A check for \$100 was received from A. Block at Camp Nitgediget. This money he collected from the campers on the \$1 voluntary weekly pledges. He also went to Camp Kinderland and raised \$91 there.

To All Party Units and Workers Clubs of Mass. N. H. Maine, R. I. and Connecticut.

Comrades! The Young Workers League of New England is sending Comrade J. L. Kangas on a tour with the help of the Finnish Bureau of the Workers Party.

All units of the Party and the Workers Clubs in these states who desire to have Comrade Kangas stop in their town for organization work please notify at once the District Office of the Y. W. L., 36 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

The definite date and places where Comrade Kangas will stop will be announced soon. D. E. C. of the Y. W. L., No. 1.

# DRAMA

## Lenox Hill Players Plan Five Productions

Have you bought your tickets for the big Jamboree next Sunday? A special performance of "Carmen," with well known singers, will be one of the chief features that day.

Two plays of Sam H. Harris are now in rehearsal. They are "The Man-Eating Tiger," the Ben Hecht-Rose Caylor farce which opens in New York October 3rd, and Maurine Watkins' comedy, "Chicago," starring Francine Larrimore due at the Sam H. Harris theatre in Chicago on Sept. 11th.

Clarke Painter will produce "The House in the Woods," a mystery play by Martha Stanley and Adelaide Matthews. Frank McCormack will direct the production and the play will open out of town the latter part of September.

The new operetta "Bonita," which is based on "Arizona," will have its first presentation next Monday evening, at the Garden Pier theatre, Atlantic City. The score of "Bonita" is by Sigmund Romberg, composer of "My Maryland," and "The Student Prince." Another Shubert opening in Atlantic City next Monday will be their new "Artists and Models" revue.

Two other plays which may see Broadway under the Woods banner are: "Mademoiselle Flute," the Verneuil-Berr comedy, and a melodrama, "Thou Shalt Not," by H. S. Mitchell.

The Lenox Hill Players are planning five productions next season at the Cherry Lane Theatre, which is to be their permanent home. Among the plays mentioned are Strindberg's "The Father," Gogol's "The Inspector General."

The new Gallo theatre which is now nearing completion in Fifty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, is to serve as a theatre of the Broadway stamp and also will house opera, concerts and recitals, according to Fortune Gallo, manager of the San Carlo Opera Company.

"Enchanted Isle," a musical production, with book music and lyrics by Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, will be placed in rehearsal by the American Allied Arts, Inc., in a fortnight for a future showing on Broadway.

## What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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## FULLER OFFERED D. OF J. FILES; REJECTED THEM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Working desperately against time, three attorneys of international fame were in Washington but a few hours before the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti, seeking to pry open the lid on the department of justice files. They were Frank P. Walsh, who gained renown as chairman of the industrial relations commission; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney for the Civil Liberties Union; and Francis Fisher Kane, former U. S. district attorney at Philadelphia.

Put it up to Fuller.  
Following a three hour conference with Acting Attorney General Farnum, they wrung from him consent for Governor Fuller, President Lowell or Attorney General Reading of Massachusetts to inspect the department's files relating to the case. An entire room in the department's building is devoted to the storage of files concerning the deportation delinquents of 1919-1921.

Telegrams were dispatched immediately to Governor Fuller and to President Lowell, asking them to inspect the files and appealing for a respite. The statement of the defense counsel with the telegrams were released to the press associations through Federated Press.

Governor Fuller's laconic refusal to do anything that might interfere with the electrocution of innocent men is now known to the world.  
The department, through J. Edgar Hoover, chief of its bureau of investigation, on the same day permitted the release of an inspired story by William Hard explaining what it chose to regard as its attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti. Hoover, although not quoted directly, adopts the same attitude he held in an interview obtained recently by Federated Press. It is that:

Sacco and Vanzetti were under surveillance as members of the Gallie group of anarchists. The department already had Salsedo and Ella, other members, in custody. Salsedo was either murdered or committed suicide while in jail. Ella was deported.

Found Only Innocence.  
The department placed a spy, Carbone, in a cell next to Sacco to gain information.

The department had operatives stationed in the court room during the trial to report on Sacco and Vanzetti and on anarchists visiting the court room.

The department spied on members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee in Boston.

The New York office spied on members of the Gallie group to see if they had received messages suddenly after the South Braintree holdup.

The spy Carbone discovered nothing. No action was taken against the anarchists visiting the trial. No action was taken against members of the defense committee. No money was traced to any members of the Gallie group. Thus despite the efforts of a score of agents, the department admits it was never able to trace criminal activities of any kind to any members of the Gallie group.

Hoover Embarrassed.  
The department, according to Hoover, is anxious to have its files inspected by Fuller or Lowell. The world, which cannot differentiate between the United States and Massachusetts any more than we can between Great Britain and Warwickshire or France and the department of the Seine, believes that the department of justice is largely responsible for the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti.

And whatever the fine legal niceties of the case are, it is indisputable, Hard declares, that the deportation delinquents are an outstanding feature of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. That delirium was engineered by the department of justice under A. Mitchell Palmer. That delirium was responsible for the "consciousness of guilt" which Sacco and Vanzetti are said to have shown when arrested; but it was consciousness of arrest, not murder. Judge Thayer told the jury however that their consciousness of guilt was the outstanding evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Workers of Geneva Continue to Protest Against the Murder

GENEVA, Aug. 24.—Drastic police precautions were taken yesterday to guard the United States consulate building following the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration last night when one person was killed and 30 wounded, including five policemen.

Fourteen arrests were made.  
A demonstration of 5,000 that had gathered in Plain Palais—the Central Park of Geneva—marched through the streets. Hotels and stores were attacked and all the windows in the United States consulate were smashed. There was considerable pillaging.

After charging the mob three times the police finally dispersed it. There was much shooting with revolvers.

Further violence on the part of the police was feared this afternoon when the Communists planned another demonstration.

## ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT  
LABOR EDUCATION  
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT  
TRADE UNION POLITICS

## PULLMAN PORTERS WIN RECOGNITION OF THEIR UNION

### Negro Workers Win Big Victory After Fight

Word that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been accorded official recognition by the United States Board of Mediation was received at the headquarters of the union, 2311 Seventh Ave., in a telegram from A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood. Mr. Randolph is now in Chicago where he has been representing the union before the Railroad Board. The Porters' Union is the first labor organization of Negro workers on a national scale, and the disposition of its case by the Federal Board has been eagerly awaited in trade union, as well as Negro circles.

Frank Crosswaith, organizer of the union, declared the decision of the board in sending the dispute with the Pullman Company to arbitration constitutes a great victory for his organization. Mr. Crosswaith said:

"Company Fought Recognition.  
"Arbitration means recognition of the Brotherhood as a legitimate representative of the porters. The company fought such a step bitterly. However, we are happy to learn that the board has overruled the company and has sent the case to arbitration."

"All of the elaborate and extensive research made by the Labor Bureau, showing the actual conditions under which the porters work, the wages they receive, the amount of tips received monthly by the average porter, the total occupational expense of each porter, the number of hours and the total mileage covered by the porter during the 400-hour work month will come before the arbitration."

Also the actual cost of living for the porter with and without a family, the actual wage increase granted the porters since their employment by the Pullman Company some fifty-nine years ago will be presented to the Board of Arbitration. A systematic comparison between the work and wages of the porters and the other railroad workers will also be submitted."

Legal Battle.  
Mr. Crosswaith indicated that during mediation the attorneys of the Brotherhood could not legally appear and argue the organization case. Before the Board of Arbitration, however, the full legal battery of the Brotherhood will be called into action. The chief legal advisor of the Brotherhood is Donald R. Richberg, co-author of the Watson-Parker Act which created the Boards of Mediation and Arbitration.

Associated with him are Henry T. Hunt, former member of the old U. S. Railroad Board and ex-mayor of Cincinnati; Frank P. Walsh, Samuel Untermyer, Arthur Garfield Hays, Moses R. E. Pinchot and C. Francis Stratford, prominent Negro attorney of Chicago.

Organizer Randolph left New York on July 11th for Chicago, having been summoned there by Edwin P. Morrow, member of the U. S. Board of Mediation. The actual mediation began on the morning of July 12th and has been in progress until the decision recommending arbitration was reached.

Jingo General Dies.  
Major-General Robert Lee Bullard, retired, and Mrs. Ella Reiff Wall, of New York, were to be married today at the home of Mrs. Wall.

In obtaining their marriage license yesterday at the Municipal building, General Bullard gave his age as sixty-two. Mrs. Wall gave hers as fifty-two.

Bullard has made himself notorious in his writings about the world war by his slanders on the Negro race, and by his jingoistic hundred per cent utterances since. Evidently something in his front charmed his elderly bride.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Argentina Workers to Strike Indefinitely in Protest Against Murder

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24.—Workers affiliated with the Argentina Regional Labor Federation voted to strike indefinitely in protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of workers belonging to other national labor organizations remained away from work in protest.

Reports from Rosario state that workers in sugar refineries and railway plants and railway shops throughout central Argentina failed to report to work.

Police fired into crowds of demonstrators while mounted troops rode thru masses of demonstrators.

## Official Records Show Fewer Available Jobs

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Cal's vacation days in the Black Hills might be troubled if he read the employment reports from his home state with any sympathy for the workers. The drop of 2.1% in factory employment reported by the Massachusetts department of labor for June means that a bad situation is growing worse.

Factory employment in Massachusetts is now 4.8% below June 1926. This means that the number of jobs has fallen 20% below the average for the years 1919-1923, the period treated by the department as normal, and about 17% below 1914.

The old line industries for which the state was once famous have been hardest hit. The boot and shoe factories are employing just half as many workers as in the 1919-1923 period. Cotton-mills are employing 72% of the number carried on the payrolls in the earlier period, woolen mills 79.8% and manufacturers of textile machinery 59.7%.

The report shows that of the number employed in June only 77.5% were in establishments operating on normal fulltime schedules. The average weekly earnings stood at \$24.44, 27.4% on April 1.

The department shows the percent unemployed by occupations as follows:

Building trades	June 1st	May 2nd
Unemployed	16.6%	15.8%
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers	16.6%	15.8%
Carpenters	15.4%	16.8%
Electrical workers	12.5%	11.4%
Hod carriers and building laborers	28.1%	31.7%
Lathers	13.8%	19.4%
Painters and paperhangers	18.9%	17.7%
Plumbers, gas and steamfitters	27.8%	26.9%
Sheet metal workers	16.9%	11.6%

Many Massachusetts industrial cities show unemployment among building tradesmen above the average. Worcester reports 39% not working, New Bedford 36.9%, Springfield 23% and Holyoke 22.3% out of work.

Less in Factories.  
June employment reports from New York and Illinois indicate that unemployment among factory workers is growing worse. This contrasts with last year when the downward

tendency of industrial activity in both states was arrested in June. In both states the level of employment is nearly 5% under June 1926 and approximately 15% under June 1923.

The Illinois free employment agencies report 180 applicants for each 100 jobs, this being the worst June since 1921 when the applicants for each 100 jobs rose to 240. In June 1926 the figure was 138.

## RAILROADS CUT DOWN ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT; SURE OMEN OF DEPRESSION; UNEMPLOYMENT

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

A drop in railroad expenditures involving the jobs of thousands of workers is predicted in a statement by the bureau of railway economics based on reports covering the capital expenditures of class 1 carries the first 3 months of the year. The bureau, an employer body, forecasts expenditures for the entire year at the lowest level since 1922.

The bureau's figures afford one explanation of the slowing down of industry which has been noticeable since the beginning of the year. The enormous purchasing power of the railroad industry furnishes to the financiers an effective device for speeding up or slowing down the country's economic life. Through orders for cars and locomotives, rails, structural iron, tools, machinery and other supplies the railroads afford jobs to something like 2,000,000 workers in addition to those directly employed in transportation.

Less Equipment.  
Capital expenditures of the railroads for new equipment, additions, etc., in the first 3 months of 1927, amounted to \$155,022,000, a decrease of \$10,078,000 compared with the same period of 1926 and of \$14,278,000 compared with 1925. Capital authorizations for 1927 as of April 1 amounted to \$724,953,000 compared with \$821,890,000 the same date in 1926 and \$750,000,000 in 1925. From these figures the bureau estimates that expenditures for the year will run between \$700,000,000 and \$750,000,000. Last year railroad capital expenditures totaled \$885,066,000 and in 1923 \$1,059,149,000.

Steel Orders Drop.  
The reduction in railroad expenditures is reflected in the state of depression which prevails in the railway equipment industry which in turn involves a reduction in orders for steel. In the first half of 1927, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, locomotive manufacturers built only 570 engines, compared with 901 the first half of 1926. In June they had unfilled orders on their books for only 393, compared with 667 in June, 1926. Similarly in the first 4 months of the year car builders turned out 18,251 freight cars, compared with 28,271 the same period of 1926. In May they had on

their books orders for 15,122 cars compared with unfilled orders for 31,437 in May, 1926.

The irregularity of railroad purchases over a period of years is shown in the following figures for number of freight cars and locomotives ordered:

Rail equipment—Freight	Locomotives
1913	346,732
1914	308,284
1915	109,792
1916	170,054
1917	79,387
1918	123,770
1919	25,899
1920	96,613
1921	23,376
1922	180,900
1923	103,156
1924	145,595
1925	93,458
1926	68,524

The years 1905-6 saw the peak of railway equipment orders, with 341,315 freight cars and 6,265 locomotives ordered in 1906 and 310,313 in 1905. Equipment manufacturers point out that this irregularity of railroad ordering not only intensifies the fluctuations in the country's industrial activity but also increases the cost of equipping the railroads.

From labor's standpoint the present handling of the enormous railroad purchasing power is unquestionably a menace. It renders one important branch of the metal trades very difficult to organize and by intensifying depressions it tends to undermine wage standards. But this can hardly be changed until the control is taken from the profiteering interests. Under unified control this great power could be handled in the interests of stability.

Peg Up Mexican Peso.  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—In an effort to reduce Mexico's silver coinage and to improve the exchange rate, the department of the treasury today ordered withdrawn from circulation 880,000 silver pesos.

Presser Must Serve Another Year.  
Izzy Presser must remain in prison for a year longer, even though twelve years have passed since Presser was sentenced to serve twelve years in Sing Sing. He was so informed at Sing Sing.

## Woolaroc Wins Air Race to Hawaii



VICTORIOUS PLANE, the Woolaroc, piloted by Art Goebel and Lieut. W. B. Davis, was the first of four racing airplanes to reach Hawaii in their race from Oakland, Cal. The prize was \$25,000, offered by James B. Dole.

POLICES AND PROGRAMS  
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS  
THE TRADE UNION PRESS  
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

## HARD COAL TOWNS PROTEST DESPITE POLICE TERROR

### Miners Denounce Fuller As Sacco, Vanzetti Die

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—Despite the attempts of the police to terrorize Sacco and Vanzetti meetings throughout the anthracite country, many mass protests against the murder of the two innocent workers took place. Large meetings were held at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Pittston, Luzerne, Old Forge and Nanticoke. The police broke up or attempted to break up meetings in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and other coal towns.

WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 23.—Police here stopped a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting by putting pressure on the owners of the hall and then revoking the permit to meet which had been previously granted. The Y. M. C. A. which had given the use of their auditorium for the meeting suddenly withdrew it.

The police also attempted to disrupt a meeting on the City Square on the charge that the name of Ramon, a speaker, did not appear on the permit.

A large truck carrying Sacco and Vanzetti banners and placards was stopped by the police and the occupants arrested.

## Eighteen Arrested In Berlin Sacco-Vanzetti Protests

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Eighteen workers were arrested in Berlin for demonstrating before the United States embassy. The arrests were the culmination of the police ferocity which has marked the efforts of the German officials.

The workers of Germany continued right up to the last minute to agitate for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. More than twenty meetings were held in Berlin on the night of the murder while mounted and foot police heavily armed guarded all the street approaches and had machine guns planted on vantage points.

Workers who secured a building in the center of Berlin have painted across the side in yard-high letters: "America's christian dollar justice is tonight murdering Sacco and Vanzetti. Men, pause and think in this last hour."

F. U. E. L. Plans Big Jamboree at Forest Park, September 4

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—All preparations are being made to make the F. U. E. L. Picnic on Sunday, Sept. 4th a success. Chicago workers will gather on that day in support of the only left wing organization struggling against the reactionary labor fakery now in control of the Chicago unions and leading the workers in their everyday struggle against the bosses.

The picnic will be held at the Altheim Grove, Forest Park. Take the Forest Park "L" to the end of the line and walk from there to the grove or take the Madison Avenue St. Car to the end of the line, and take extension car to the grove. In addition to dancing all day there will be all kinds of other amusements.

Tickets can be secured at 156 W. Washington St., Room 26, 1113 W. Washington St., 19 S. Lincoln St., "Vittini" 2116 S. Halsted St., 2008 N. California Ave., "Freiheit" 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. and from members of the league. Do not forget—Date—Sunday, September 4th—Place, Altheim Grove.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

## "WE DIE FOR FUTURE VICTORY," SAY VICTIMS IN LAST MESSAGE

### Sacco and Vanzetti, Facing Death Chair, See Triumph for World Workers

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—"Just treasure our suffering, our sorrow, our mistakes, our defeats, our passion for future battles for the great emancipation."

These were the words penned by Sacco and Vanzetti in a letter to those who fought for their freedom. The letter was written on Monday. A few minutes after Tuesday midnight the two framed-up workers were murdered.

The letter follows in part:  
No Faith In Courts.  
"August 21, 1927.  
"From the Death House of Massachusetts State Prison.  
"Dearest friends and comrades of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee:

"After tomorrow night we will be executed, save a new staying of the sentence by the United States supreme court or by Governor Alvan T. Fuller.  
"But now it is 5.30 in the afternoon and no one has returned yet. This tells us there is no good news. It almost tells us that their efforts have failed and that you are spending these remaining few hours in despairing efforts to prevent our execution."

"We Are Not Vanquished."  
"In a word, we feel that. That we lost and have to die does not diminish our appreciation and gratitude for your great solidarity with us and our families.  
"Only two of us will die—our ideal, you, our comrades will live by millions. We have won. We are not vanquished."

"Just treasure our suffering, our sorrow, our mistakes, our defeat, our passion, for future battles for the great emancipation.  
"We embrace you all and bid you our extreme good bye. Now and ever, long life to you all. Long life to liberty."

"Yours in life and death.  
"Bartolomeo Vanzetti.  
"Nicola Sacco."

The hall in which the bodies will lie in state here will be filled with posters and banners in all languages and will recall every stage of the seven year fight that was made to save the men from the chair.

## Cops Trample Crowd In Detroit Protest; Labor Will Boycott

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—One worker was injured today and three policemen and a civilian are recovering from slight injuries suffered when the police attacked a gathering of 10,000 persons who met in Cadillac Square Monday in a final protest against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

George Moll, 29, was arrested after a cop had beat him and struck back. At the conclusion of the meeting the huge crowd surged toward City Hall with cries of "Life for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

In the battle waged by 250 policemen against the mob, Sergeant Edgar Lewis and Patrolman James W. Gill were injured slightly. A spectator, Barney Diemzo, 41, was struck by a missile. His injuries are not serious.

Shouts of assent rose when the orators urged a boycott of all Massachusetts products as a retaliation against the execution of the two radicals. Under plans being made all union labor in Detroit will unite in the proposed boycott.

From the PHILADELPHIA WORKERS BOOK STORE  
521 York Ave.  
PHILADELPHIA PA.

## CHICAGO

Chicago workers are invited to attend the

## 8th Annual Picnic

of the TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1927  
at ALTHEIM GROVE (German Old Peoples Home)

Games—Sports—Dancing—Refreshments  
Music by Union Orchestra. Admission 50 cents.  
DIRECTIONS: Take Madison-Austin Avenue street car to end of line, then take extension car to Grove or take Forest Park "L" to end of line and follow signs to Grove.

## ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA!

## Excursion to Riverview Beach

For the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER  
On SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th  
Bathing Dancing High class amusements  
TICKETS 60 CENTS, CHILDREN 30 CENTS.

Steamers leave Chestnut St. Wharf 8:30 A. M., 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Get tickets at the DAILY WORKER office, 521 York Ave., or from Party members, as tickets sold at the box office do not benefit The DAILY WORKER.



## SAY THEY GOT THE HOLY GHOST



Proof that in the nooks and corners of industrial life in America our rulers still manage to keep alive some of the old superstitions is proved by the assertions of John Roach Stratton that he and his wife, pictured above, were visited by the holy ghost, cured of diseases and saved, in a New York church. Stratton is the recognized leader of the fundamentalists, and a great opponent of modern science, particularly the theory of evolution.

## FIGHTING CIGARMAKERS OUSTED IN DISPUTE; DEMAND REINSTATEMENT

Local 100 of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which has just been expelled from the International for alleged deficit in funds, is making a stirring appeal to all organized workers to assist them in gaining reinstatement. This local which was formerly the independent "Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union," has always been a fighting organization and the labor leaders have only awaited this opportunity to expel these workers.

The cigar makers make the following appeal:

Brothers and Sisters:

We, the progressive local of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Local 100, New York City, were recently suspended by the president shortly before the International convention, which is to be held in August.

The reason given for the suspension of our local is that it is deficient in funds to the amount of \$142.60. A closer examination of the facts leading to our suspension will reveal some interesting facts.

Once Independent.

Until about 6 months ago local 100 was an independent organization known as "The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union." This organization had, for the past several years, to fight for its existence on the picket line not only against the bosses, but also against the International bureaucrats. Our local realizing the necessity for unified action in the industry in order to better defend the interests of the workers, agreed to confer with the International Cigar Makers' Union, upon the initiative of Santiago Iglesias, with the idea in view of the joining the A. F. of L. organization.

After a series of conferences between the two organizations the following main points were agreed upon: (1) Conditions and prices prevailing in the Amalgamated shops before affiliation be maintained. (2) Immediate organization campaign be started. (3) That the "Amalgamated" receive a charter as a separate local. All these points were granted and the former Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union became known as Local 100, Cigar Makers' International Union.

The Old Game.

At the time of the granting of the charter as a separate local a strike was in progress in one of the biggest cigar shops in New York, Bloom's shop. The International took over this strike and agreed to do its utmost to carry it to a successful conclusion. But instead a shameful settlement was effected by International Organizer Simons and even this disgraceful settlement was broken by the firm as soon as it started to operate. Local 100 thru its delegates to the Joint Advisory Board demanded that the terms of the settlement be recorded in the minutes of the J. A. B. and that the firm be made to live up to it. Mr. Simons flatly refused to state the terms of the settlement stating that it was not he, but the International president who effected this settlement and signed the agreement without the knowledge of the strikers. This was a revelation to the J. A. B., as it was not known that the president was holding secret conferences with the firm. Local 100 demanded that the secret agreement be disclosed. The Joint Advisory Board by unanimous vote instructed its secretary to demand of the president a copy of the agreement. This agreement was never received by the J. A. B. and one week after, as punishment for the subduty of our local to know the contents of the agreement, was suspended by the International president.

Unorganized Condition of the Industry.

The deplorable unorganized state of the cigar industry is appalling.

Out of about 12,000 cigar makers only 1,800 are organized, a good portion of whom are not working at the bench, but are holding membership because of sick and death benefit. This condition calls for an aggressive organization campaign.

How the International Conducts Organization Campaigns.

As per agreement between our local and the international officials to organize the cigar industry in New York the local proposed the following plan: (1) The calling of shop chairmen meetings to organize a live rank and file organization committee. (2) The calling of a series of general membership meetings to enlist the members for active work amongst the unorganized. (3) After preparing the membership a series of mass meetings to be called.

How did the International carry out the above plan to organize the industry? During the six months of the existence of our local the Joint Advisory Board called one shop chairmen meeting where an "organization committee" was elected. This committee was never called to a meeting. They also called one membership meeting during the entire six months, the membership not being notified. With this "wonderful" preparation a "mass meeting" was called, about as well prepared as the membership meeting. Only a few active members came down to this meeting. This was the end of the organization drive for the whole six months. Again it was apparent that the International officials would not do anything to let the New York organization grow for fear of radical ideas.

Forced To Fight In Defense.

Our local became outraged at this conduct on the part of the International officials and put up a consistent fight in the New York Joint Advisory Board for the rights of the membership and insisted that the agreement for unity be lived up to. The fear of exposure of the bureaucrats of the International by our local at the coming convention caused the president to issue an edict dissolving our local to prevent our delegates from exposing their treacherous conduct at the coming convention. And as there must always be some excuse the flimsy pretext given for dissolving our local was that "we spent \$142.60 above the amount allowed by the constitution."

The Official "Excuse" for Suspension.

The official Journal of April 1927 discloses the fact that there are about 160 local unions that had a deficit on January 1, 1927 of an amount of close to \$35,000. Some of these sums are substantially above that of our local. For example: Local 14, Chicago, where the international president is present, \$1,939.77.

The above is only a partial list of those locals who have a deficit. Considering the above facts taken from the official Journal, can the membership accept the flimsy excuse that local 100 has been dissolved because of a deficit of \$142.60? If according to the constitution locals are to be suspended for deficiency in funds why were not the 160 locals listed in their own official report suspended? The reason is obvious. These 160 locals are considered as safe, whereas our local will put up a fight for the real interests of the workers in this industry.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Colonel Charles J. Glidden, former financier, developer of the telephone with professor Alexander Graham Bell, organizer of the famous "Glidden Automobile Tours" and a pioneer in aviation was critically ill at his Fenway home today. He is seventy years old.

## DROWNING THE MIND, NOT THE BODY



Picture shows ceremony of baptism by Plymouth brethren. The washing is supposed to take away sins and make the new convert fit to associate with. The only difference between this sect and most churches is that it insists on running water, outdoors, whereas the others are content with a tank or a jug inside.

## The Chinese Peasant Union

By EARL BROWDER.

## ARTICLE IV.

The tremendous growth of the Peasant Union in China has attracted attention of the entire world, and shown the peasantry as the chief force of the Revolution. The land problem is the chief problem. But the entire peasant population is not, of course, revolutionary. Therefore, to form a judgment of the future of the revolution, it is necessary to know how strong are those sections of the peasantry who are revolutionary, who make up the Peasant Unions. The following classification is made by Mo Chek-tung, a leading Chinese agrarian scholar ("Chinese Peasant," Jan., 1925):

The landlord class, numbering over two million persons, is the main reactionary force in the villages. It is led and organized principally by the big landlords, numbering about 300,000, and by the village "gentry" and officials.

The main body of the peasantry number about 320 millions. Of these, the most conservative are the yeomanry (working farmers owning their own farms), 120 millions strong. But not more than 10%, or 12 millions, have an economic surplus, and only this number have hopes of becoming landlords and therefore tend to support the reaction. About half, or 60 millions, are just holding their own and making a living; these are timid, trying to avoid struggles, and help neither side much. The remaining 40%, or 48 million, of the yeomanry are farmers who are losing each year, and rapidly going into bankruptcy. These latter, although unreliable, definitely tend to support the revolutionary struggle.

## The Revolutionary Poor.

The main force of the revolutionary peasantry consists of the semi-yeomanry, the tenants, and the village poor. These total more than 170 millions. They carry

the main burden of village exploitation, rents, taxes, etc. Their conditions are the most miserable of all who still have any place in economic life. For them the revolution in the village (overthrowing the landlord administration, reducing or abolishing rents, establishing their own armed forces) is a necessity for their continued life. It is from them that comes the organizers, the fighting forces of the Chinese peasantry.

Then there are the "lumpen proletarians" of the village. These are people who have been squeezed off the land, unable to migrate to the already-overcrowded cities, and who starve and rot in idleness and crime. They are the soldiers, bandits, thieves, beggars, and prostitutes. They number about 20 millions. It is mainly from this degenerated mass that the landlords recruit their fighting forces, which they use to crush the revolution.

## Peasant Unions.

If this classification is approximately correct, and it is borne out by other studies which I have read, then we can say that not less than two-thirds (about 220 million) of the peasantry have a definite material interest in the success of the peasant union movement. About 60 millions are wavering elements, and certainly not more than 40 millions (including the criminal and idle classes) are actual or potential reactionary forces.

When I left China in June, ten million of the revolutionary peasants were already enrolled in the peasant unions. Since that time, the province of Hupeh has reported an increase of two millions, and Hunan of another million. The movement for organization is sweeping like wildfire over China. For the first time in history, the masses of China are exercising a little practical "democracy." Through their peasant unions they taste, for the first time, the joys of "having something to say" about their own life.

## Figures Destroy Oil Propaganda Put Out by Shell

Figures of Russian oil industry recently given to the press by Sir Henri Deterding of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, in order to back up his statement that there is a shortage of oil products in Russia, are declared incorrect and entirely misleading in a statement by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

According to Mr. Bron, the quantity of kerosene and lamp oil made available for internal consumption last year was 60 per cent larger than the average for the last three pre-war years. Sir Deterding, in his estimates, is said to have failed to make important corrections necessitated by the secession of large territories from Russia. Mr. Bron's statement follows:

"Sir Henri Deterding, in a new statement, attempts to present some statistical data to prove his previous declarations that Soviet oil export

	Kerosene & Lamp Oil	Liquid Fuel	Other Products	Total
1911	1,558,300	5,028,000	1,543,300	8,129,600
Production	1,558,300	5,028,000	1,543,300	8,129,600
Exports	449,000	85,200	290,900	825,100
Available for Internal Consumption	1,109,300	4,942,800	1,252,400	7,304,500
1912	1,586,300	4,180,000	1,686,400	7,452,700
Production	1,586,300	4,180,000	1,686,400	7,452,700
Exports	396,600	56,300	386,200	839,100
Available for Internal Consumption	1,189,700	4,123,700	1,300,200	6,613,600
1913	1,562,200	4,126,000	1,822,300	7,510,500
Production	1,562,200	4,126,000	1,822,300	7,510,500
Exports	440,000	116,800	390,900	947,700
Available for Internal Consumption	1,122,200	4,009,200	1,431,400	6,562,800

"The above official statistics are different from those presented by Sir Deterding. Not only are Deterding's figures inaccurate, but what is much more important, they do not take into account the decrease in the territory and population of Russia since the war. The pre-war figures refer to the territory of the former Russian Empire. However, the present Soviet Union population is nearly 20 per cent smaller than the population of the Russian Empire in 1913. The share of Russian kerosene production consumed before the war by the now seceded territories was probably even larger than the 20 per

	Kerosene & Lamp Oil	Liquid Fuel	Other Products	Total
1924-5	1,427,700	3,068,900	2,466,600	6,963,200
Production	1,427,700	3,068,900	2,466,600	6,963,200
Exports	452,578	899,032	519,480	1,871,090
Available for Internal Consumption	975,122	2,669,868	1,977,120	5,622,110
1925-6	1,860,700	3,754,900	2,628,600	8,244,200
Production	1,860,700	3,754,900	2,628,600	8,244,200
Exports	439,201	358,354	675,656	1,473,211
Available for Internal Consumption	1,421,499	3,396,546	1,952,944	6,770,989

cent, since those territories were of an industrial and urban character. In order to make possible a fair comparison with the present situation in the Soviet Union, the pre-war figures should therefore be reduced by at least 20 per cent. The resultant figures, showing the average quantity of kerosene and lamp oil available for home use in 1911, 1912, and 1913 is less than 900,000 metric tons.

"Production, exports, and the quantity of oil products made available for internal consumption for the years 1924-5 and 1925-6 are given by the Chief Statistical Administration of the Soviet Union as follows (in tons):

"The statement that the Soviet Union would need to import oil from abroad in order to maintain its pre-war level of oil consumption, when made in the face of production greater than ever before, of lesser requirements on account of a decrease in population and, incidentally, in the face of a gain of about 150 per cent in the production of electric current, is obviously misleading.

"Sir Henri Deterding takes great pleasure in mentioning an official Moscow newspaper in support of his claim regarding a shortage of kerosene in the Soviet Union. The item in the "Economic Life" is shown, upon analysis, to refer principally to the shortage of salt brought about by certain difficulties in the distribution system. Regarding kerosene it states that 'kerosene is not being sold on the Moscow bazaars on account of the fire hazard. However, in local stores it is being sold without any increase in price.' No special committee to investigate the causes of the shortage was created. What actually took place was that the Moscow Trade Department was urged to make an investigation of the quantity of kerosene on hand and of the compliance with standard prices in village stores.

"It is perfectly obvious from the above that Sir Deterding's so-called 'shortage of kerosene' refers to certain local and temporary breaks in the distribution of kerosene in village stores around Moscow, and not to any permanent shortage of kerosene caused by excessive exports, as Sir Henri Deterding is at pains to show.

"In conclusion it is only proper to state that, whatever Mr. Deterding may say, the Soviet Union is in a position, in virtue of its tremendous oil resources and large investments in the industry to continue increasing both the exports and the internal consumption of oil products."

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Henry Ford became a road contractor today. He receives \$1.00 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 8400 feet of highway costing \$3,260,000.

## BOOKS

CIRCUS PARADE. By Jim Tully. Illustrated by William Gropper. Albert and Charles Boni, New York City. \$2.50.

A STORY of Jim Tully's experience with a small circus. Tully is considered one of our best hoboes but the die-hards who scorn the drawing rooms of liberal high society speak lightly of his hoboism. Yet I am of the opinion that Tully tells of the road, graphically, interestingly and truthfully. Artists rarely speak well of each other, particularly when they are hungry. The competition is too keen and unless an artist loves starvation for its own sake, he must be an expert trombone toter to get by with his beans and maintain his artistic soul in its pristine purity.

The great majority of the populace that hews to the three-square-meals-and-a-bed diet, must have their little vices by proxy and the clever unconventionalist who knows his mulligan can afford an apartment in the Village by catering to the demand. Tully's book contains as fine a collection of rascals as one would not like to meet except in front of a cannon.

One day voluntarily spent with the outfit would be enough for any romantic appetite. Of course the animals were there. But even the animals did not seem to be any better than the die-hards who scorn the drawing rooms of liberal high society speak lightly of his hoboism. Yet I am of the opinion that Tully tells of the road, graphically, interestingly and truthfully. Artists rarely speak well of each other, particularly when they are hungry. The competition is too keen and unless an artist loves starvation for its own sake, he must be an expert trombone toter to get by with his beans and maintain his artistic soul in its pristine purity.

The most interesting feature of any book is the author. The one does not see as much of the author in a book of tales as in a novel where somebody is laboriously trying to picture the emotional reactions of a couple engaged in struggling with each other in the holy bonds of wedlock. In a book on a circus even the poorest of authors can make a good showing by letting one of the lions kill his trainer or having an elephant get a colic and roll over the strong woman. Most of those stories look alike to me. It seems that I heard them from my mother when I was ten years old and the beasts were performing in Ireland. But what is to stop a lion or an elephant from doing the same thing in the United States, particularly when the trainer is unusually drunk and the strong woman's lover ran away with her dough?

But whether things happen or not if they are recorded interestingly and plausibly what's the difference to the tired customer?

Tully gives one the impression of being tired of life the I understand he publicly admitted his admiration for Pola Negri and anybody who can summon up enough energy to admire that Volcano is not liable to be mistaken for a graveyard deserter. He is too intelligent to hug bourgeois society as a whole but it is more pleasant to figuratively hug some of them in their chosen haunts than to be obliged to patronize Dan O'Brien's "Tub" on the Bowery.

Tully's father was either a bricklayer or a hodcarrier or something in the building trades line. Tully ran away early in life and being a lazy fellow naturally followed a circus. His present status is further proof that a crop of callouses on your palms or warts under your skull are not necessarily a diploma to success. I have rarely seen a hardworking, conscientious youth amount to much except as a wage slave.

"Circus Parade" is dedicated to: "H. L. Mencken; George Jean Nathan; Donald Freeman; James Cruze and Frederick Palmer, civilized comrades in the circus of life." This looks to me like a neat bit of back-scratching. Some of those "civilized comrades" are big literary guns and others are in the moving picture game.

These fellows regard life as a circus and take substantially the same attitude towards the working class that a circus boss takes to the yokels who are inveigled in to see a nude woman dance in the sideshow. They are to be fleeced since they can be fleeced. But there is more fun in the teaching them how to fleece the fleecers than merely sitting back and describing the show.

## ANOTHER MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION.

FREE VERSE, is a little quarterly magazine of what it says it is with a home address at 185-a Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Elsie Schwarzwald, at the above address will gladly accept contributions to this little adventurer. It contains poems by several poets of repute including Henry Reich Jr., who contributes frequently to THE DAILY WORKER.

It would be a pleasant and easy to get funny with this little magazine by quoting from it but we have had a few unprofitable experiences with the bovine-minded sleuths who look after the public morals, so we shall refrain. But we make the suggestion free of charge that many of those young poets who send contributions to THE DAILY WORKER should try their stuff out on "Free Verse." All are cordially invited to contribute. In conclusion we quote the noble purpose of the magazine: "This quarterly will try to be a medium for the experimental, a laboratory for the unusual and a gesture to save the youngest generation from conventional strangulation."

## On War and Danger of War

(Continued From Last Issue)

This is the third installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

6. The Chinese revolution is of enormous significance for the world proletariat. The victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would serve as a mighty stimulus in revolutionizing the world labor movement and especially the working class of Great Britain. It would, as a result lead to the movement rising to as yet unknown heights in the chief capitalist countries. The objective, revolutionary conditions would be created for profound mass movements through the world. At the same time if the proletariat proves powerless to extricate revolutionary China from the imperialist noose, then the victory of imperialism in China would imply, firstly, a fresh temporary consolidation of the capitalist system throughout the world, secondly, extreme reaction against the working class in the imperialist countries, thirdly, and finally, the onslaught of the imperialist bloc upon the Soviet Union. The fight against imperialist suppression of the Chinese revolution is therefore at the same time a war of self-defense of the European, American and Japanese working class against the capitalist offensive and a fight against war in Europe and for the victory of social revolution in these countries.

7. The new phase of imperialism policy is characterized by the fact that capitalism is about to pass over from the stage of "little" wars to that of great wars. The war in China, although at the moment receding in its form the intervention in Soviet Russia of 1918-19, opens up a new period of great wars. In its international significance the intervention of the imperialist forces in China is already a great war. It is a great war because it is being conducted by the great capitalist states under the leadership of Britain against 400 million toilers of China. With it is connected the fate of four continents—Asia, Europe, America and Australia. It will inevitably develop into fresh wars, unless it is suppressed at the very outset.

This war is already developing into a war against the Soviet Union. The language employed by the British conservative press against the Soviet Union recalls the language of a country already at war. In international capitalist relations such acts, like the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the arrest of diplomatic couriers, the raid on the Soviet Union Delegation in London, are met with repressive measures pregnant with war. It is only the peace policy of the Soviet government consciously bent towards this end, that has so far saved the toiling masses of Great Britain and the Soviet Union from this anti-Soviet war, in spite of the systematic provocation of Great Britain.

8. But this war, like a patch of oil on the water, threatens to spread to the whole of Asia and the Pacific coast:

(a)—It is quite evident that the victory of the workers and peasants in the Chinese revolution would give rise to desperate attempts on the part of the imperialists to crush the victorious movement of the toiling masses of China, and those revolutionary movements which would be called forth in India, French Indo-China, Indonesia, in the Philippines and Korea. This would be a prolonged great war of the combined bloc of imperialists of the great capitalist countries against the insurgent toiling masses of Asia, under the leadership of revolutionary China.

(b)—On the other hand, a defeat of the Chinese revolution would stimulate the antagonisms between Britain, Japan and the United States in China and would inevitably lead to a war between these imperialist powers in the Pacific.

9. Closely connected with the war in China are also the efforts to encircle the Soviet Union at other points on the European and Asiatic continents. British diplomacy is incessantly striving to create a united anti-Soviet Baltic front, stretching from Finland through Poland to Roumania. It endeavors to draw in Lithuania by organizing a fascist coup d'etat. Through the medium of fascist Italy it is striving to strengthen its position in the Balkans and to draw Hungary into the anti-Soviet coalition. By this it calculates on establishing a sufficiently wide anti-Soviet front on the Danube. One of the most active roles in this anti-Soviet front is to be played by Poland, but it must, in the event of war, secure its rear. Therefore British imperialism is exerting every effort to include Germany in its sphere of influence and to regulate German-Polish relations for the purpose of a joint attack on the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued.)